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INSPIRING ACHESON SPEECH ON DEMANDS OF THE TIMES

Vatican Rally To Truman Plan

Rome, May 10.—The Vatican today proposed the mobilization of thousands of Catholic missionaries to help in President Truman's "Point Four" plan of technical aid to backward areas of the world.

Signor Emilio Bononelli, observer for the Holy See, told the Council of the Food and Agricultural Organization here that the Vatican would give full support to the Organization's efforts to apply the technical assistance programme.—Reuter.

WILL USE A-BOMB AGAIN IF I HAVE TO

Truman

Aboard Truman Train, May 10.—President Truman said today that he would order the use of the atomic bomb again if necessary.

Travelling through the Northwest, which is atomic conscious because of the big atomic plants on the Columbia River, the President emphasized peace-time development of atomic energy, but said he would use the bomb again "if I have to."

For a truly morning audience at Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Truman reviewed the first use of the atomic bomb against the Japanese, which was done to drive unnecessary landings in Japan which he said would have cost 200,000 American lives.

"I made up my mind that the best way to save the lives of those young men, and the best way to save the lives of Japanese soldiers also, was to drop those bombs and end the war. And I did it. And I would say to you that I would do it again if I have to," United Press.

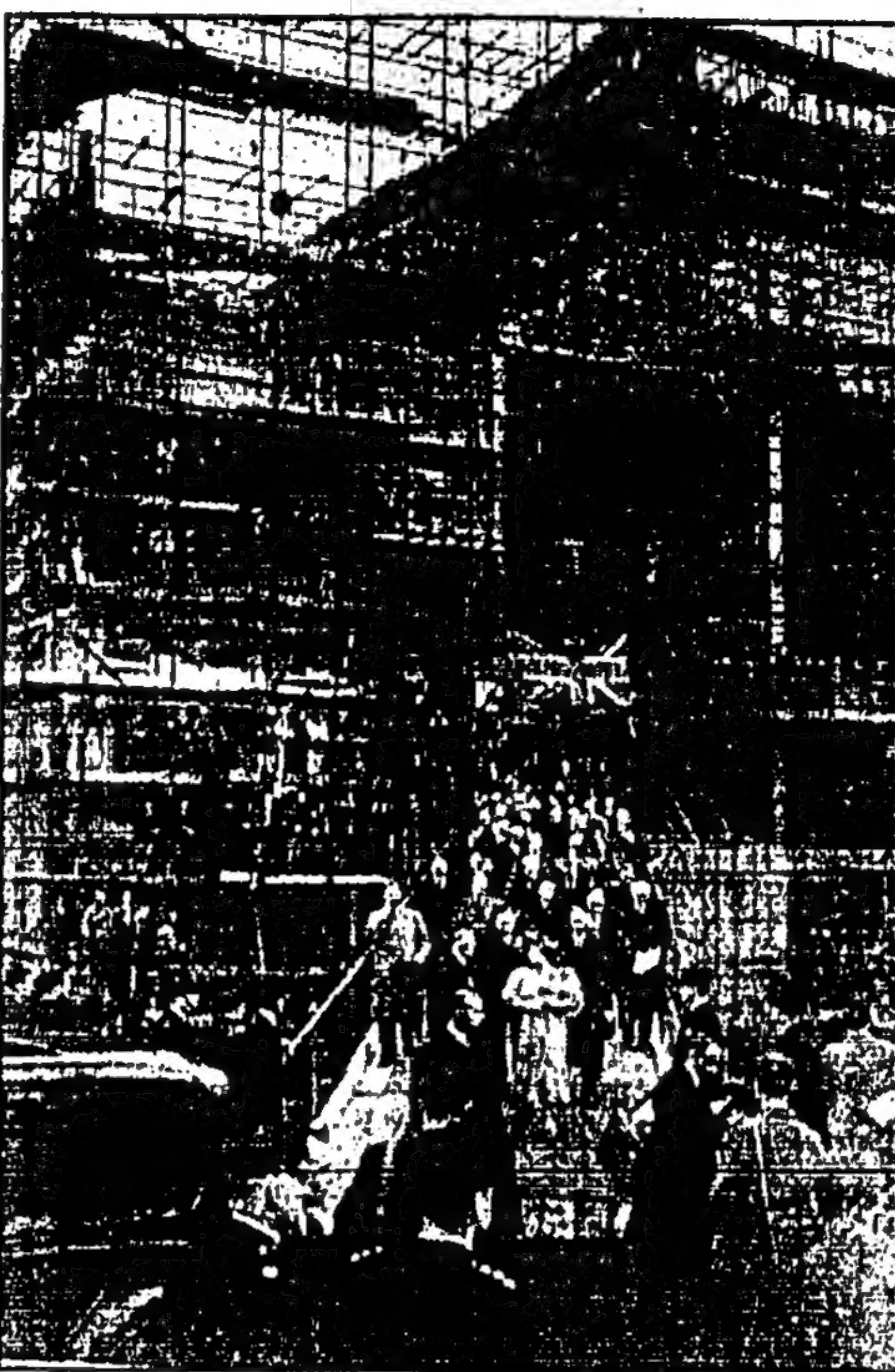
EDITORIAL

Trade And Peace

AS the foreign ministers of the Big Three, the United States, Britain and France, go over the ground in preparation for the conference from which, it is hoped, there will emerge a better understanding and unification of policy concerning the world's ills, the vital importance of the deliberations is emphasized. The urgent necessity of displaying a solid front, sufficient to discourage aggression which might so easily convert the cold war into disaster, has been revealed by Russia's recent sub-rattling from the Dardanelles to Berlin. And the sooner the solidarity is plain the better. Once the international balance of power has been weighted in favour of the West by stern guarantees of alliance against Communism, the Soviet may begin to realise that their ambitions need curbing, and the time may also come when the Kremlin may regard it as profitable to enter voluntarily into a more satisfactory general relationship. Mr. Acheson has made an excellent start. France has been reassured. There is no further doubt that the United States means business when she undertakes to provide substantial aid in the Indo-China imbroglio, and quickly. In London, the Far East situation has been thoroughly explored, seeking agreement on joint action or a combination of effort closely interwoven. Asia is likely to be divided into areas of strategic responsibility, with readiness to act promptly if the Communist menace increases pressure. Significantly, however, the first discussions between Mr. Acheson and Mr. Bevin were concerned not with the Far East, but with trade and austerity. For in the long run, the most effective challenge to the Communist onslaught is likely to be an expanding economy based on growing international trade which will improve living standards both in Europe and Asia. Unfortunately, developments promoting that objective are not easy to organise. There still exist all the ponderable and imponderable factors which make the modern world as complicated as it is and raise problems that defy solutions. The

factors include the issue between national sovereignty and international obligations; the ideological contest between a free and a controlled economy that constitutes the main content of the revolutionary movements of our age; the often conflicting requirements of an international division of labour on which international trade is based, and the demands of greatest possible national self-sufficiency in militarily vital products. Last, but not least, there are the differing levels of wages and taxes; of national efficiency and general development. The two paramount problems that must be solved are the unbalanced American balance of payment and the still-existing imbalance of power between the Soviet world and the free world. The nature and importance of the first problem, known also as the dollar gap or dollar shortage, has been brought home anew by Mr. Hoffman in establishing a new division in the Economic Co-operation Administration to help Marshall Plan countries to increase exports to America. Mr. Hoffman hopes to close the dollar gap between Western Europe and the United States by reducing Europe's dollar purchases by one billion dollars, by increasing its exports to the dollar area by approximately the same amount, and thereby balancing European-American trade at between 3 billion and 3½ billion dollars a year. But even if that were possible it would still mean a contraction rather than an expansion of both American and European economy, with consequences that are difficult to gauge. What is more, there is reason to assume that this solution is impossible because normal European-American trade has always produced a large deficit for Europe that was made up by European earnings in Asia and South America, and through European services. The solution must, therefore, be sought in an expansion of multilateral trade which will enable Europe to recapture and expand the markets it lost during the war. If that can be achieved, Soviet ambitions would merit no more than a snap of the fingers.

At Britain Festival Site



The scene as the King and Queen left the Festival Concert Hall during their tour of the Festival of Britain Site on the South Bank of the Thames recently. Thousands of workmen gave their Majesties a welcome.

GOVERNOR GIVEN NEW POWERS

Plane Ownership Case

An issue of the Gazette will appear today which contains the text of the Order of His Majesty in Council which was published in London yesterday, the 10th May.

The Gazette will also contain Directions made by the Governor in exercise of powers conferred by section 5 of the Order.

A statement explanatory of the Order in Council was also published in London yesterday. The text of that statement is as follows:

"The Supreme Court of Hong Kong (Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1950, which has been made today relates to the position in regard to seventy aircraft which are at present at Kai Tak in Hongkong.

The situation which has arisen in regard to these aircraft is without precedent. They formerly belonged to Chinese Nationalist interests and are now claimed by both United States interests and by interests representing the Central People's Government of China.

Moreover both interests claim that the aircraft are registered in their respective countries and under the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944, an aircraft cannot lawfully be registered in two countries at the same time. The Governor of Hongkong who has certain executive powers and duties under the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1949, one of the purposes of which was to give effect to the Convention, cannot properly fulfil those duties until he knows which of these two registrations is the proper one—a question which itself probably turns on ownership of aircraft.

PROCESS OF LAW

H.M. Government have been concerned throughout to ensure that the question of ownership should be determined by process of law and that the aircraft should in due course be at the disposal of whoever may be determined to be their rightful owners. There has already been some litigation about the aircraft in Hongkong but the Court has held that it was without jurisdiction to deal with the matters raised since they held that the aircraft were de facto in possession of the Central People's Government of China and under the principles of International Law recognised by the British Courts it would be a breach of State immunity to make orders relating to property in its possession.

The Court so held although the aircraft are not State air-

Concerted Policy By Big 3 Governments Expected In Cold War

London, May 10.—The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson tonight ended their two days' "cold war" discussions here after devoting the major part of their talks to Eastern affairs, a Foreign Office spokesman disclosed tonight.

ATTLEE SURVIVES CHALLENGE

London, May 10.—Britain's Labour Government tonight withstood another Conservative bid to unseat it, by 300 votes to 233—a majority of 23.

It was the Opposition's ninth challenge, and the Government's seventh victory, in the two months of the new Parliament.

Tonight's vote was on a Conservative motion to annul the Government regulations to raise freight charges on the nationalised railways and canals by 16½ percent.

Without the increase, the railways faced a loss of between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000 by 1951. The Government was defeated on March 1, but did not resign because it was on a minor issue. The Speaker's casting vote saved it from defeat last Monday, when there was a tie.—Reuter.

He said that the Eastern field had been surveyed in the light of the menace of Communism in backward countries and those unsettled by conditions of war.

Earlier, it had been believed that the Western field, highlighted by last night's surprise presentation of the French plan to integrate Europe's heavy industry, had occupied them almost entirely in today's discussions.

The spokesman said that both Ministers were "quite pleased" with their discussions which had served their purpose in preparing for tomorrow's "Big Three" talks—in which they will be joined by the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman.

Asked whether Commonwealth and other countries would be consulted in the Schuman plan, the spokesman replied that he did not know.

Although the greater part of the discussions were devoted to Far Eastern affairs, Far East advisers were not actually called to today's meeting, it was understood.

One decision expected to be announced by Britain early in the three-Power talks is that she has agreed to aid France by supplying arms and equipment for the Indo-China campaign.

CONCERTED POLICY

This is one of three indications pointing to a new concerted policy by the Western Powers who, until now, worked on basis of strictly separated spheres of responsibility in the Far East.

The other two signs are:

(1) The American decision, already announced, to send aid to Indo-China.

(2) The recent State Department announcement that Malaya will be included in the new \$54,000,000 aid scheme for South-East Asia to be financed under the E.C.A. programme.

Under this plan Malaya is expected to benefit to the extent of about \$8,000,000.

But scarcely well-informed quarters here are doubtful how far the problems of Malaya can be met by even a very substantial dollar grant. The main problem in this territory, they say, is more manpower—men to fight the guerrillas and technicians for pre-emptive development.

Another Eastern question due to come up at the three-Power talks is whether to go ahead for a separate peace with Japan.

The United States delegation is expected in the meantime to press Britain and France to accept Japanese trade representatives in London and Paris who could perform semi-consular functions.

Trade representatives from Japan have been permitted to take up residence in a number of American cities.

France's new plan to rivet her heavy industries to those of Germany today overshadowed the talks between Mr. Bevin and Mr. Acheson.

Although the statements during their two-day talks were officially stated to have devoted more time to Eastern affairs than to Europe, the Schuman proposal loomed large in the discussions.

Mr. Bevin—on whom the French plan was sprung only late yesterday afternoon—wanted to know as much as possible about it before Mr. Schuman placed it in front of the three-Power conference which starts tomorrow.

SHOCK TACTICS

The British Foreign Secretary and his officials were known to have been surprised by the "shock tactics" the French employed in sensationally announcing the new plan on the eve of the vital diplomatic conference.

The Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that Britain was still awaiting full details of the plan from Mr. Schuman.

He declined to say whether it would shift the emphasis in the "Big Three" discussions. But he commented that the plan was of such intricacy that it would require more time for

AGA KHAN ASSISTS A ROMANCE

Paris, May 10.—Vincent Lee Hillier, an American renouncing Christianity for love, and Princess Fatima of Iran, were married today according to the laws of Mohammed by the fabulous Aga Khan, a descendant of the Prophet.

The 72-year-old Aga Khan flew to Paris from the French Riviera to overrule the Moslem priest who had refused to accept Hillier into the faith.

A civil marriage in Italy last month had caused her royal highness the Shah, to all but disinherit Princess Fatima.

Alta Hayworth, the Aga Khan's daughter-in-law, who went through the same double ceremony with Prince Aly Khan one year ago, was a witness at Wednesday's rites for the 21-year-old Fatima, Prince Aly, still unable to walk after a skiing accident, did not attend.

The ceremony was held at the Iranian legation, and against the opposition of Sikadour Ben Ghabrit, head of the Paris mosque, who last year married Alta and Aly. The Aga Khan, who agreed to perform the ceremony when French Moslem officials refused, said: "It took only a few minutes. I performed the whole thing with Imam Shahrzad. It was very simple."—United Press.

DENMARK GETS THROUGH

Copenhagen, May 10.—Diplomatic relations have been established between Denmark and the Chinese Central People's Government. It was officially announced today.

The two Governments have agreed to an exchange of diplomatic representatives, the announcement said.

Denmark has approved the appointment to Copenhagen of General Keng Piao, while the Chinese People's Government has approved the appointment to Peking of Mr. Alexis Moersch.—Reuter.

LORD WAVELL

London, May 10.—Field Marshal Lord Wavell, former Viceroy of India, who underwent a severe abdominal operation last Friday, was reported today to be progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Macpherson Clan To Have Headquarters

The Clan Macpherson Association is to erect a building which will be jointly owned by a thousand Macphersons in all parts of the world, and which will be both the headquarters and the showpiece of this famous Scottish Clan.

The building is to be the Clan museum and gathering place, and people will travel from all over the world to view the priceless relics each of which symbolises a thrilling episode in the Clan's history. It will house such treasures as the Green Banner and the Black Charter, as well as many paintings and other relics.

The Association has acquired a small plot of land in the low Badenoch district of south east Inverness, Scotland, near the lands of Cluny Castle which in bygone days belonged to their chieftain.

The building will mark the achievement of a goal dear to the hearts of a small band of Macphersons, who have been working to this end since before the war. Then their ambition was to gather funds with which to buy their ancestral home, the famous Cluny Castle, but this plan fell through on the outbreak of war.

PRICELESS RELICS

When, in 1942, the estate of the late Albert Macpherson was liquidated, Macphersons all over the world contributed to a fund to prevent the priceless historic relics falling into the hands of collectors.

In 1947, Macphersons from Scotland, England, Canada, the United States, Nigeria and Kenya gathered at Newtonmore, and 80 of them heard their Chief, Mr. Tom Macpherson M.P., announce the formation of the Clan Macpherson Association. Its aim is to revive the honour and glory synonymous with the name Macpherson throughout Scottish history.

Since then, branches of the Association have been formed in Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and as news of the plan spreads, Macphersons rally to the call and donations and applications reach Scotland from all over the world.

Paint Cocktails

Prohibition is so strict in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, that there is hardly any liquor. But the city council decided it would have to ban the sale of a certain brand of paint thinner. Said Councilman C. Walker: "People can buy this at any ironmongers and they go almost crazy from drinking it."

THREE PLUS THREE



THE dismayed groans of the Magid triplets, Dennis, Eddie and Mike, seven, are ignored by the Rogers triplets, Alice, Barbara and Carol, also seven, as they bite into candy floss during the fifth annual Triplets Convention at Palisades Park, New Jersey. The girls wear A, B and C on their caps for identification. (Acme).

One Caught By Nazis, Other By The Japs

Wilhelm De Gruchy was ten years old when the Germans invaded Guernsey and took him and his family off to a prison camp in Germany. They shot his sister and two brothers, but Willy escaped, found his way to Belgium, and joined the underground.

He was a useful lad because he could speak Dutch, German, and English so well.

When the war was over he went to England and served in Greece and Malaya with the Highland Light Infantry.

He was sent home when he got tuberculosis, and the long struggle for recovery in a hospital bed took him too much. He did not care what became of him. He ran away and stole £11 from a Bristol public house.

But because of his fine record Willy, now aged 19, was not sent to jail—but back to the hospital bed where his fight for health will begin again.

The Japanese treated 33-year-old Donald Mitchell

McKay differently when they got him in a prison camp.

For stealing a few pounds of salt for his fellow prisoners they sentenced him to 12 years' solitary confinement.

After serving seven months he was put to work on the "railway of death" in Burma. When he was released and discharged from the Army he weighed only seven stone.

Four years ago he joined the Southport police, but his years as a prisoner were too much for him.

He had a breakdown and was caught trying to steal from a cafe.

Said Mr. Arthur Jalland, K.C., the chairman at Southport: "A policeman who betrays his trust can expect four or five years' gaol."

But he was not sent to prison. He was sent away from the court with his 20-year-old wife to try to rebuild his life.

"I will always stand by him," she said, "for he has suffered for his country."

INTIMATE STUDIES OF ROYALTY AT ACADEMY

Two intimate studies of the Royal Family, one painted at Windsor and the other at Buckingham Palace, are in this year's Royal Academy exhibition.

"Conversation piece at the Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park" is the title of a painting by Mr. James Gunn. The King, in grey lounge suit with blue shirt and collar and a white-spotted red tie, is shown sitting at the tea table, cigarette in hand, talking to Princess Margaret, who is standing beside the table in a cream coloured frock.

Facing the King from the other side of the table are the Queen, pouring the tea from a silver pot, and Princess Elizabeth. The group has been specially painted for the National Portrait Gallery.

The Buckingham Palace picture, which is by Mr. William Dring, shows the christening of Prince Charles on December 15, 1948. The baby is in the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is standing, and beside him is Princess Margaret. Facing the font are the King and Queen with the baby's parents, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Apart from a bronze head of Mr. Bevin by Mr. Douglas H. Barrett, no leading politician of any party figures in this year's exhibits, though Mr. Churchill is represented by four of his own paintings, including two dating from his early period as an artist.

"Snow at Chartwell" is a 1925 picture of the lawns of his Kent home, with lines of foot-

prints—presumably his own—crossing the wide expanse of snow.

His other pictures—landscapes exuberant with the rich colouring the loves—are memories of some of his Continental holidays.

Actors and actresses, like politicians, are missing from the Academy this time, but radio is represented by a portrait of Mr. Jack Train, painted by Mr. Herbert Holt.

The biggest picture of the year has been contributed by Mr. Augustus John. It is "The Little Concert," a monochrome measuring 15 ft. by 12 ft., showing a group of figures, with a bearded figure, which seems to be Mr. John himself, playing the guitar in the foreground.

The most striking pictures in the exhibition are four paintings by Mr. Stanley Spencer, under the general title of "The Resurrection," depicting graveyard scenes when the dead return to life.

Wouldn't Keep Off The Grass

Bing Crosby was "arrested" by a Paris policeman when he decided to take a little nap on the grass on the Champs Elysees. It was a nice warm afternoon, and Bing was feeling at peace with the world. He spotted a patch of green near the Ambassadeurs theatre, stretched out on it, put his newspaper on his face and went to sleep.

Passers-by chuckled and chortled, laughed and pointed. Ten minutes later, Crosby was rudely awakened by a policeman tapping on his boots.

At the police station he was questioned by an Inspector. When he said he was an American, the Inspector retorted: "Are all Americans as lazy as that?"

Crosby pulled out a gold medal bearing the initials "PGA." It was a medal of the Professional Golfers' Association given to him by Ben Hogan. He told the Inspector the initials stood for "Police Guard, America."

Bing was arrested as a warning, and told not to defile the public places of Paris again. "Gee," he said, "I'll have to take good care not to go to sleep in Hyde Park when I visit London."

People's Car Produced In Australia

Australian industrialist L. J. Hartnett plans to produce a small cheap car in the Commonwealth. In London with one of his associates, Mr. J. S. McCallum, he told reporters: "I hope to start production at the end of the year."

The car was designed by a Frenchman, Mr. J. A. Gregoire. Mr. Hartnett went to Paris recently. His visit, he says, was very successful. "I have approved the design and all is now ready to go ahead."

The Commonwealth car, to be produced at low cost, will be economical to run. A six-horsepower four-cylinder, it is expected to do 60 miles to a gallon of petrol. Maximum speed will be 75 miles an hour. It will be named after its producer, "Hartnett."

Price of the car on the market will be about £400 Australian (equivalent to just over £300 Sterling). This is cheap by Australian standards. Only one make of car (Holden) has been produced in the country so far, and that sells at about £700 Australian.

"You could call it a People's Car, if you like," Mr. Hartnett said.

He has visited several factories in Britain making contracts for materials and parts needed for his project. "The completed car will have practically a 50 per cent British content," he said.

He is busy touring Britain getting orders for supplies of the car, which is to be produced both in Australia and England. So far there has been a big demand from retailers.

Mr. Hartnett was wartime Director of Ordnance Production at Canberra.

Things Still To Come

Human workers may be obsolete in the factories of 1950. That is the words of Dr. Norbert Wiener, the famous mathematician. Going, he says, is the assembly line which is manned by women or men. An electric automaton will do their work, he said, faster and better. And all a factory will need then will be a boss and a maintenance crew.

Man Who Beat The Train

The man who won a 10-mile race against a train 35 years ago—Harry Chandler, of Sheerness, Kent—has died.

Chandler accepted a challenge to race on foot against a train making the 10-mile journey from Sheerness to Sittingbourne. He won, and was on the platform waiting when the train arrived at Sittingbourne.

RELIGIOUS BATHING



THIS aerial view over Hardwar, India, shows some of more than a million Hindus who made a pious rush to bathe in the holy Ganges River on the festival of Kumbh Mela, one of the world's greatest religious spectacles. About 30 of the pilgrims were reported trampled to death. The Hindu belief is that such bathing washes away sin. (Acme).

Robot Salesmen Will Assist The Grocer

By Frederick Cook

New York.

Man is losing his battle with the machine. In New York a demonstration has just been given of a loudspeaker device, linked with an electronic ray, for use in the grocer's. As you pass the bread counter, it will mutter in your ear, "Don't forget to take a new loaf."

Pass by the canned beer, and it will say: "Aren't you thirsty today? Try a can of nice, ice-cold beer. It's so-o-o refreshing!"

In Syracuse, New York, they have installed a talking traffic light. When the signal goes red this monster will thunder at pedestrians: "No! No! You can't cross now!"

When the green switches on it will say, with a change of tone: "All right, Walk!"

In the petrol stations they now have a lighted moving tape on top of the pumps. As the driver is getting petrol he sees the messages: "Doesn't your oil need changing? Old oil can ruin new engines." Or, "About time you got a new set of sparkplugs. When did you change them last?"

"BACK-FIRING"

Some of man's new weapons against weeds and animal pests are "back-firing" badly. From the Middle West comes word that spraying with DDT has killed millions of birds, and other pests are multiplying. Fish life is being decimated by spraying of weeds along river banks.

Women are being warned to be careful, now that spring cleaning time is here, against some of the spot-remover fluids.

Four people have been killed in New York's Westchester County in six weeks while working with cleaning fluids. A maid was poisoned while

cleaning curtains, and a garage man died through inhaling poison fumes while removing dirt from car upholstery.

The New York motorist, who can get a new car in two minutes if he has the price, including the pick of Britain's best, is being told officially it is about time he did so.

Norman Danson, of the Automotive Safety Foundation, estimates that more than half the cars on the streets here are

dangerously old and decrepit. Thousands of them should be pulled off the roads at once, he says.

10-YEAR TUNNEL

The new tunnel between Manhattan's tip and Brooklyn, underneath the East River, will open shortly.

It has taken 10 years to build, and would have been finished long ago but for the war. New Yorkers would love to claim it as the world's longest under water. But they cannot. It is 9,177 ft. long. The Severn Tunnel is four miles

224 yards long, and the Mersey Tunnel is two miles 13 yards. Who are the worst tax dodgers—the rich or the poor? In America, say the experts, the poor certainly lead.

Most of the taking of returns takes place among the smaller wage-earners. They hide income picked up "on the side." They pad their lawful deductions. They seek "exemptions" to which they are not entitled.

OIL GAMBLERS

There is one form of gambling that America is going to have trouble in stopping, in her present drive against racketeers: gambling on oil.

Hollywood publicity about stars cashing-in on purchases of cheap desert land under which they found oil has started a craze among New York's secretaries, office boys and lift-men. They are pooling their money and "investing" it in oil well deals.

I have heard of plenty who have lost money but not of one who has made a fortune.

(London Express Service)

HEAVY HITTER



A SPECIAL bat, with attached baseball, permits nine-year-old Jerry Mulvey, of Lakewood, Rhode Island, to take a lousy swing at a new type, baseball-proof stadium light. The glass is guaranteed not to break. The lamp was on exhibition with thousands of other new devices and products of the industry. (Acme).

TRYING THEM ON



A SIX-WEEK-OLD puppy tried on this bunny's oversize ears for size at the animal shelter in Kalamazoo, Michigan. However, the rabbit had no desire to lead a dog's life and quickly broke up the act, leaving the bewildered canine with just his own set of ears. (Acme).

K. O. CANNON WITH WHISPER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



I WARNED CHARMINE AGAINST LISTEN TO ME. SHE BECAME MORE AND MORE INFATUATED. NIGHT AFTER NIGHT THEY WERE TOGETHER. SHE WAS SO VERY YOUNG, MYSELF.

I KNEW THAT DISASTER WOULD COME. MY POOR POOR SISTER! IF ONLY SHE HAD BEEN ASLE TO LISTEN TO ME!

CHANDLER accepted a challenge to race on foot against a train making the 10-mile journey from Sheerness to Sittingbourne. He won, and was on the platform waiting when the train arrived at Sittingbourne.

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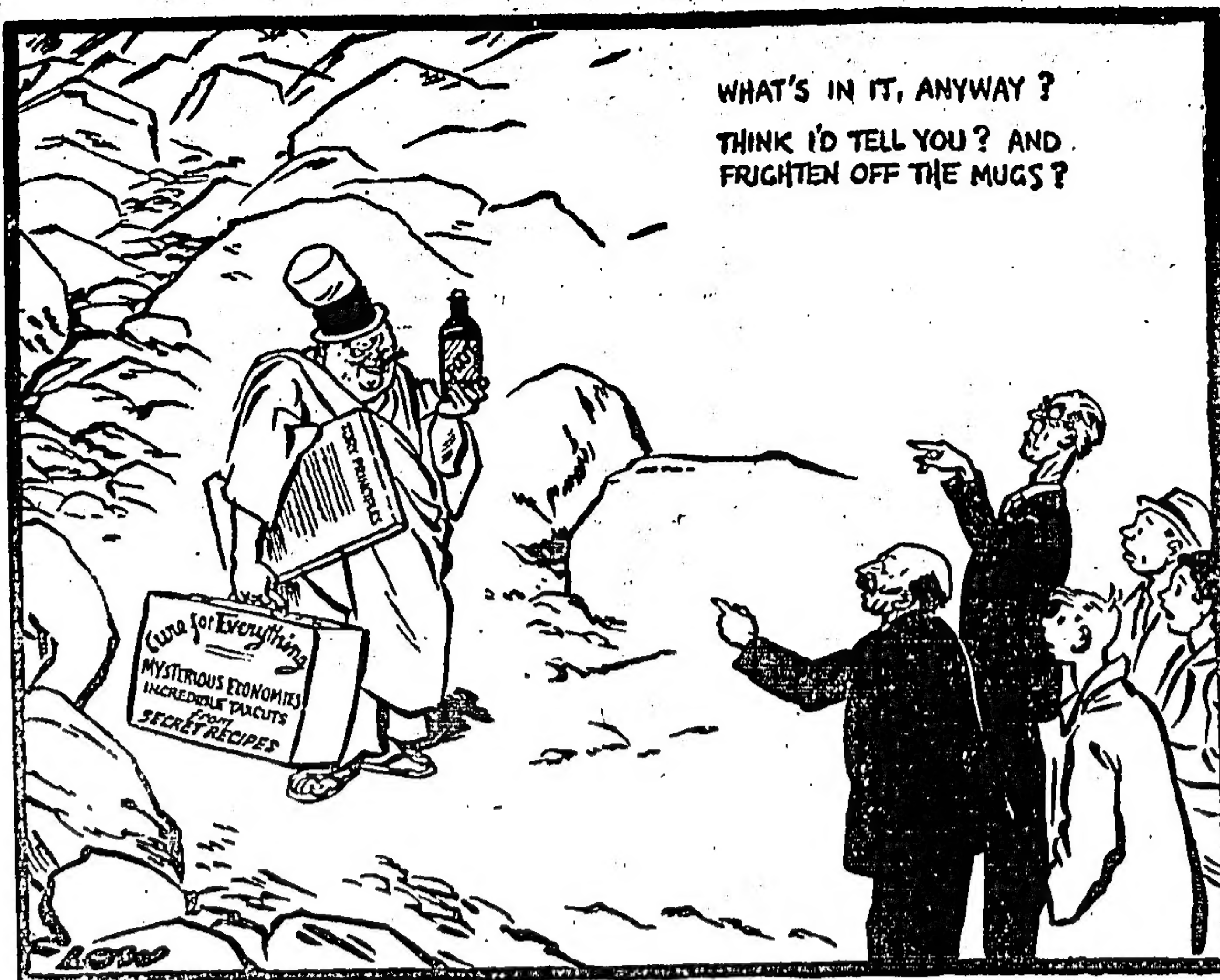
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CHAMPION
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SELLING BRITAIN BIG... TREVOR EVANS FINDS THE MEN WHO ARE DOING IT

Mr ? had a brainwave

**AMERICA BLOWS
BRITAIN'S TRUMPET**

FROM NEW YORK come extracts from an important report on Britain's industrial progress published in the magazine Fortune. Quotes:—

"DURING the war many smart Americans used to argue that Britain could virtually be ignored in post-war calculations."

"Shorn of Empire and backward in technology, she would emerge from the war a mere population problem. This prophecy is not coming true."

"The British, especially the Tories, frequently express nostalgia for Britain's past 'greatness.' They may or may not win new rights to that word. But they are likely to emerge from the period of U.S. subsidies with their independence re-born."

"Their new relative independence will find them, as of old, at the main crossroads of world trading and strategic patterns."

"Despite profound changes in those patterns, a sure instinct is leading Britain to the best available bargaining and balancing position among the nations."

"The growing contrast between British recovery and Continental doldrums convinces the British that their policy of detachment (from Europe) has been right all along."

Britain's restoration, the report adds, "will not be a triumph for British Socialism, but for British private business. The Socialists, who knew they are licked, are no longer obstructing the business man's recapture of a large part (not all) of his former social power."

"That is the important fact about Britain in 1950. The original capitalist country is rediscovering capitalism."

"It all started fairly simply. I had been saying around Whitehall that near the top of my personal list of Things That Make Depression Reading were those unvarying reports from British teams sent over to investigate American industry."

To read them, you get the idea that on the other side of the Atlantic "everything is always better—automatically."

And this needle-stuck-in-the-groove performance becomes pretty tedious.

Then Sam spoke. Sam is a Government man who spends much of his time touring the spots where the nation's work is really done.

"There's one firm in Cheshire," he said, "who are masters in the treatment of foreign visitors."

"And," he concluded, "the firm sells its goods to the United States, to Canada—all over the world, in fact."

That's how I came to be reminded again of Henry Simon, Ltd., of Cheadle Heath, near Stockport whose chief, Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, I met frequently during the war.

The welcome is there all right. It began with the chauffeur who met me at Stockport.

If he had not been told, I was subsequently told the station-master and his staff would have phoned the plant for me.

Courtesy however, soon fell to second place. Achievement nosed it out.

Mr Anthony Simon, grandson of the firm's founder tried to be casual when he said that flour mills designed here in Cheadle Heath are now being constructed in many countries.

"Exports of milling machinery from Britain," he went on, "are worth £2,000,000 a year. We do most of that." He said it quietly and simply. No boasting.

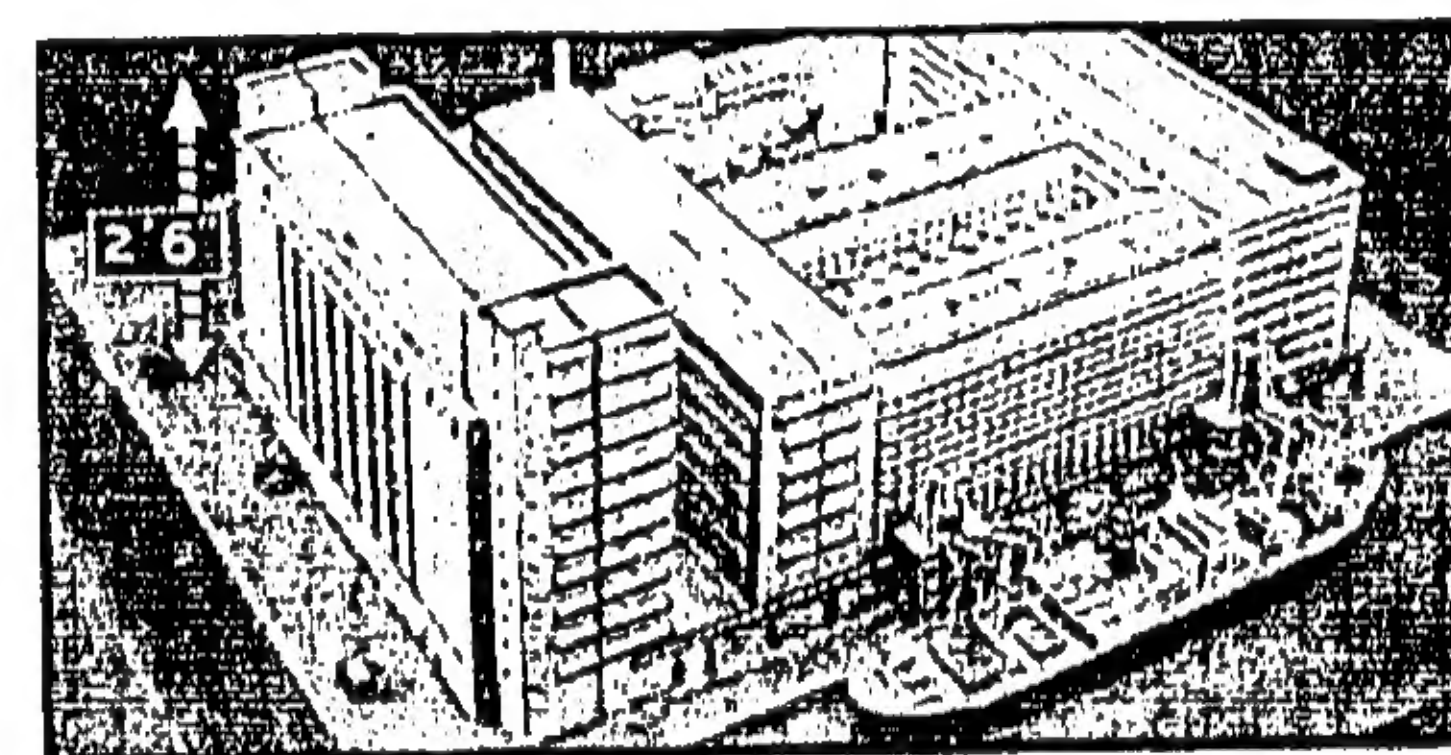
BUT it was Mr J. F. Lockwood the managing director, keen, quick-smiling, and massive enough to suggest he used to be a Rugby footballer, who really got me excited.

"We have equipped 60 percent of the world's new flour mills since the end of the war," he said.

Throughout the world, I asked him to repeat that. He practically lost his breath as he rattled through current work sites...

Canada, United States, Holland, Portugal, Belgium, most of the South American Republics, Mozambique...

There is nothing small about most of these orders.



Perfect to the last detail—scale 50 to 1.

Many of them produce flour made to scale—one-fiftieth of the actual size.

The miller and Mr Lockwood and his experts can make all the adjustments they like in minutes.

Compare this with the old system. Hundreds of drawings had to be made. They took weeks to prepare. They were mailed to the miller. Only experts could understand them.

Alterations were sent back. New drawings were made. Finally there was agreement. Often months passed.

Now the drawings are made last—after the mill has been ordered. They are made merely for the record, and those who install the machinery.

If the miller cannot come to Cheadle, then an album of pictures, from all angles—for these models are three-dimensional joss—is airmailed to him.

When a miller from, say, Calgary or Rotterdam arrives at this office at noon he outlines his project. He tells the size of his site, its location in relation to dock or railroad.

When he returns from lunch, there it is. He sees his mill. He examines the exact spot on which every machine is placed, its relation to the others, and to floors above and floors below.

He even sees the grain ship berthed at the millside wharf, or the grain trains on the adjoining marshalling yards.

They are models, of course. But they are all

REPORTING THE U.S. SCENE:

KEEPING OUT STRANGERS

By C.V.R. THOMPSON

NEW YORK. THE city fathers of Seattle, on the Pacific coast, are afraid they will soon be in the middle of another international fuss.

It is all because they want to buy more equipment for their new electric-power station.

Last time they bought American, even though a British firm, Ferranti's, underbid the cheapest domestic offer by thousands of pounds.

The Ferranti bid was turned down on technical grounds, but from Whitehall to Washington the charge was made that the city fathers had discriminated in favour of home firms.

I am told that Ferranti's will put in another bid as soon as Seattle advertises for its new contracts. But this time the British firm will not be the only foreign one in the field.

Anxious to make this a test case of their chances to compete in a dollar market, nearly every Marshall plan country will bid.

And Seattle's city fathers are not asking for bids until they have dug up an old ordinance, or passed a new one, making it illegal for them to equip municipal projects with anything but American goods.

LABOUR: Behind the scenes there is keen campaigning for a united labour front. Agnes Williams Green's American Federation of Labour might yet merge with Philip Murray's Left-ish Congress of Industrial Organisations to form an American T. U. C. 16,000,000 strong.

Why? The unions, not as happy about President Truman as they were just after his re-election, are beginning to say they must seek political power of their own.

MOTORING: Until now most Americans have looked upon the car as a means of getting from here to there. But there are signs that at last the younger drivers will soon take up motoring as a sport. In many communities they are already holding road races, and a national race under Grand Prix rules is being organised for this summer. All of which is good news for British car makers because Detroit does not make racing cars.

HOME: A factory which one day may make the milkman obsolete has opened in Chicago. Its owner, John Stam-bugh, a dairy farmer, has found a method of tinning fresh milk. The milk keeps for six months. It can be delivered with the groceries. Farmers can store milk when they are getting too much and call it during the leaner months.

IN A SHOWROOM I looked over a display of men's and women's clothes. They all seemed to be of wool, cotton, or silk. But they were made of the latest fabric, orlon. Like nylon, it is made of coal, petroleum, water, and air. But its advantage over nylon is that orlon is as durable and as warm as any real fabric.

Just as nylon hit sales of silk Dupont, the chemical firm which has perfected orlon, expects the new fabric to hit cotton and wool, and particularly wool.

It costs more than a guinea a yard now, and it will be several months before full production will make a price cut possible. But already one firm of tailors is promising men's suits of half wool and half orlon for 17 guineas. Their advantage: They do not crease and they are washable.

THE FAME of Drums the London Zoo cub, has finally spread to America. Newspapers and magazines are publishing pictures of her.

POLICE CHARGES were made in Atlanta, Georgia, against a restaurant manager, Angelo Pappas. Pappas' "crime": He was caught serving a Negro soldier in a restaurant licensed for whites only.

NOTES are being exchanged between Glen Cove New York's Frinton-on-Sea, and Washington, because Leonid Morozov, Soviet delegate to UNO, has too much furniture. Mr Morozov has rented the estate of the late J. P. Morgan on Glen Cove's outskirts. His "are stipulated that only one family could occupy the great mansion."

Mayor Luke Merendino began protesting to the State Department today that 71 beds have been moved into the house, which seemed a lot for one family. "Can a UNO delegate disregard our zoning laws?" he asked. Washington has promised to look into it.

SHOW BUSINESS: Crooner Frank Sinatra cancelled his singing engagements after suffering throat hemorrhage... Hollywood is set to start filming "Buildup Drummond" again, and this time Walter Pidgeon will play the part... Walter Disney is trying to buy the screen rights to "Peter Pan."

NANCY

Cagey



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's a bif I needn't use my fist!

bif

INSECT SPRAY WITH DDT

SURE KILL

SOLE AGENTS NAN KANG CO. HONG KONG

Enthusiasm over pool for coal and iron —but Britain is quiet

London, May 10.—European governmental and industrial leaders today hopefully greeted France's proposal for an international coal and iron pool, though there was a wary eye on the still doubtful British attitude to the plan.

Women Have Brush With Russians

Berlin, May 10.—Three women members of the American Friends Service Committee were released from police custody in the Russian sector today after having been held 24 hours for taking pictures there, U.S. military police reported.

The women were Anne Bennett and Marilyn Seefield, American, and Maria Douglas of Northern Ireland. They disappeared in the Soviet sector yesterday and the American authorities announced their arrest after it was reported by witnesses. For hours, Russian officials countered requests for their release with denials that any arrests had been made.

LT-Col. F. R. Kelly, deputy Provost Marshal, said the women were released "in their own custody."

Miss Bennett told reporters, "we could not have had better treatment." But she and her companions refused to discuss details of their detention. They said they would issue a statement later. They appeared to be in excellent spirits.—United Press.

Security Measures Attacked

San Francisco, May 10.—The Chinese Communist news agency attacked alleged repressive measures taken against Chinese residents in the Philippines, Indo-China and Thailand.

The agency flayed recent Philippine security measures, such as screening, and claimed that many Chinese residents of Iloilo province are being unlawfully deprived of their residence certificates, which is tantamount to deprivation of their means of livelihood.

It claimed that the French Vietnamese police used force in order to disperse a Chinese celebration taking place at Cholon, near Saigon, and arrested 20 persons "illegally." It also alleged that the police forced Chinese to display Nationalist flags, and visited Chinese homes at all hours of day and night in order to check on the movements of the occupants.

It claimed that the Thai police was subjecting Chinese to unlawful arrest and imprisonment, and excessive bail.—United Press.

India's Delegate Enters Clinic

New York, May 10.—India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Sir Benegal Narayan Rau, left today for Manchester, England, where he will enter a clinic for a physical examination. It is expected that he will return to New York in about eight days' time.—Reuter.

In London, British steel experts calculated that Britain might lose some of her steel trading advantages if she fell in with the pool plan, which was announced dramatically by the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, last night.

In Germany and France, some leftist quarters were hesitant. They feared the Schuman proposal might turn out to be a huge "European Limited"—an international employers' association.

But from all quarters came support of the plan as a backbone for a new European unity.

Paris: The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, the architect of the plan, told reporters today that he was "delighted by the near unanimity of the reaction."

Asked about British reaction, he stated: "You know our British friends always give a lot of thought to what they will say." But the Minister left Paris for the Big Three Foreign Ministers' talks in London with a buoyant optimism.

The Paris press predicted tonight that British participation would provide the greatest stumbling block. But all non-Communist papers were solidly supporting the plan, with such words: "A strong backbone for European unity."

Le Monde said: "A European war will materially be impossible." France Soir hailed it as "the first serious step for the establishment of a lasting peace."

The Communist evening paper, Ce Soir, attacked the plan as an attempt to bring French industry under the "steel bosses of the Ruhr."

Bonn: The first reaction among the political parties in the West German capital showed the moderate right and centre lined solidly behind the pool proposal, with the parties of the left ranging from scepticism to downright opposition.

The chief parties of the Government—the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats—declared their wholehearted support. The latter, liberal-minded free enterprise-worshippers, a spokesman pledged the party's "unconditional backing."

Two members of the small coalition groups—the Bavarian and German Parties—were still considering their attitude, but were thought to be favourable.

The Social Democratic Opposition leader, Dr Kurt Schumacher, called the Schuman Plan "as yet only a frame." He said he would withhold his answer until "we know what picture will be fitted into this frame."

The Socialist leader told a press conference that the question of the plan was still open.

Peace Treaty Deliberations

London, May 10.—Commonwealth economic, political and military experts today continued their discussion of a Japanese peace treaty. The Commonwealth talks, aimed at a uniform stand on the peace treaty question, are being conducted on the Working Party level with the Dominions. High Commissioners participating from time to time. India, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, South Africa and Canada are represented.—Reuter.

Over \$50 millions in aid for Indo-China

Washington, May 10.—A highly reliable United States source said today that officials here had approved about US\$30,000,000 military aid and \$23,000,000 economic aid to Indo-China.

Military aid will be allocated for the fiscal year ending June 30 and comes out of President Truman's fund of \$75,000,000 for the "general area of China." Economic aid has to be approved by Congress.

Congress will be asked to vote further military aid for Indo-China in the fiscal year beginning July 1. Every effort is being made to get military aid shipments started to Indo-China before the end of May. Military aid is being reactivated in United States arsenals.

The Defence Department is also trying to see if some shipments to Indo-China can be sent from United States supply dumps in the Far East. Arms suitable for guerrilla warfare, such as automatic arms

and hand grenades, are being overhauled in addition to fighter and transport planes and river and road transportation. Mr Robert Blum, head of the French Territories division of the ECA Paris office, is expected here next week for final consultations before leaving for Indo-China to head the United States economic mission there. Mr Blum should leave for his post before the end of May and some medical supplies might go with him. So far economic aid includes medical supplies and simple farm equipment.

tion of ownership had not been mentioned in M. Schuman's proposal. His party favours nationalisation of German industry.

A second point would be the voice that labour is to have in the pool, he said. Trade unions would have to have a say in its development.

A third point was to what extent the Ruhr Statute could exist side by side with the common pool organization. And if the plan came to the talks stage, "negotiations must not be carried on between governments and between capitalist groups alone."

London: British steel experts were today counting Britain's existing trade advantages and wondering what might be lost by a move to join the Schuman pool.

They calculated that the aim of the proposal was to end the Franco-German steel price war which, in recent years, has allowed Britain to buy Continental steel points below her own secure export price.

They suggested that the German and French producers were staking their price reducing policy on the chances of joining the international pool with a greater output quota than competitors.—Reuter.

MALAYA SITUATION VERY SERIOUS

Darwin, May 10.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the British High Commissioner General for South-East Asia, declared here today that the situation in Malaya and South-East Asia was "very serious indeed" and there was no doubt that it had deteriorated.

Mr MacDonald arrived here by air to attend the Commonwealth conference on aid to South-East Asia, opening in Sydney on Monday.

"The situation has been improving but the Communist successes outside South-East Asia have encouraged the hard-core to fresh efforts. Their morale has been raised," he said.

Mr MacDonald said that there was no doubt that the situation had deteriorated, but he added: "However, we are making every effort to counter it."—Reuter.

CZECH 'SPY' TRIAL

Prague, May 10.—A Czechoslovak Court passed sentences of death and hard labour for life on two alleged spies who testified for the State in last month's Prague trial of "American agents."

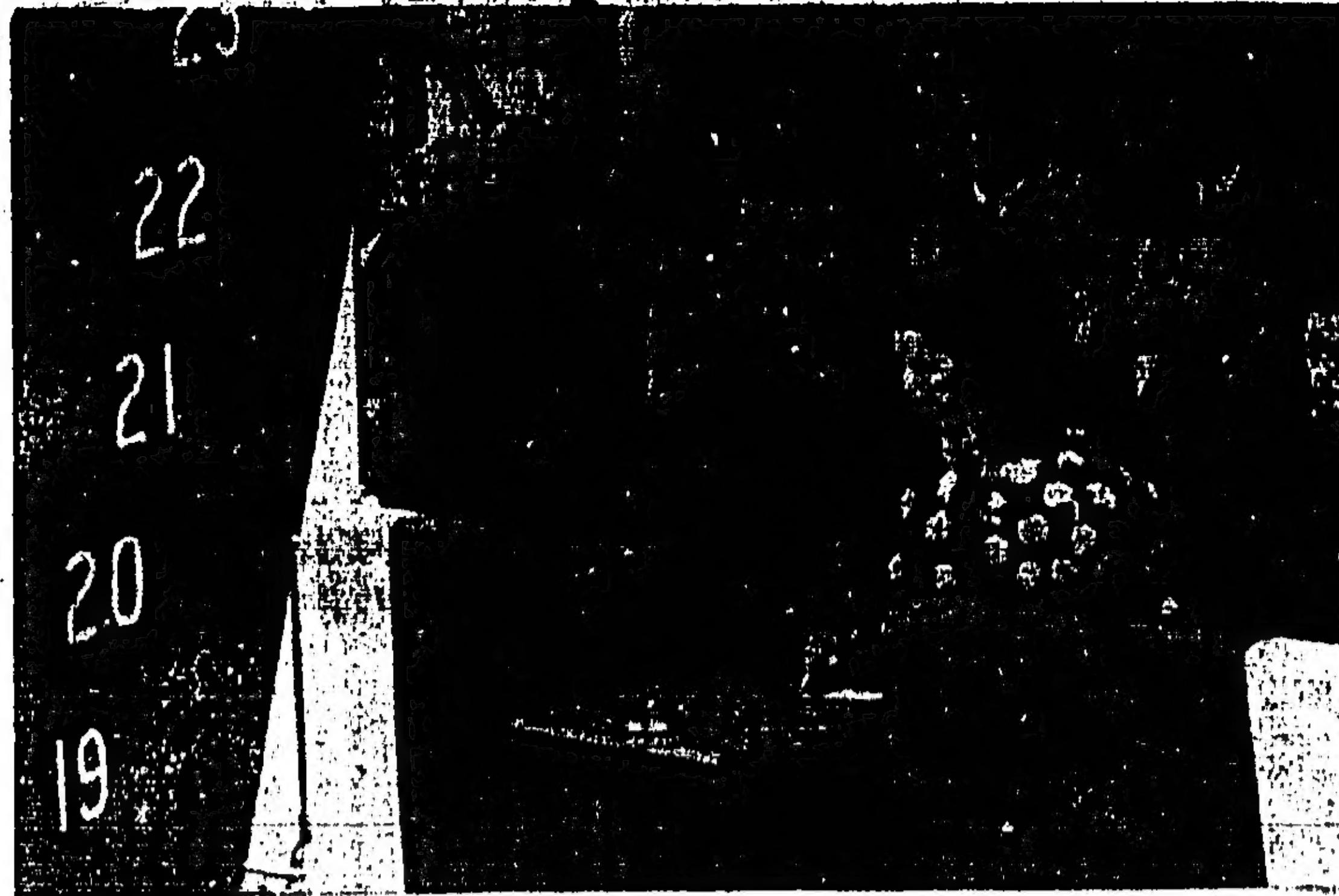
In today's sequel a 51-year-old hunchback, Vekoslav Loutky, was sentenced to death and a Catholic priest, Father Frantisek Tomka, to life imprisonment as members of a spy ring said to be connected with the American Embassy in Prague.

Twenty-two other defendants were jailed for terms ranging from nine months to life. The trial took place at Hory Litvov, in the North Bohemian coal-mining area.—Reuter.

According to the source, ECA is considering what further economic aid should be obtained for Indo-China out of the proposed \$23,000,000 allocation. Newspaper reports, chiefly from Paris, said Indo-China would receive the entire \$75,000,000 of Mr Truman's fund for the general area of China are not correct. Some of this amount was needed for Indonesia, Siam and other Asiatic countries.

The United States has every intention of seeing that adequate military support goes to Indo-China. When shipments are under way and the entire sum of about \$30,000,000 has been allocated for military aid to that country, then the National Defence and State Departments will review the situation again. Consequently, some time in the next fiscal year, the administration probably will ask Congress for further military aid for Indo-China.—United Press.

Pleasure ship for the Perons



Senora Dora Nelly Garcia de Espina performing the launching ceremony, on behalf of Senora Eva Peron, of the "17 de Octubre," the last of three high class passenger and cargo liners constructed in Barrow for the Argentine. The vessel is for the London-Buenos Aires service.

CONCERTED POLICY BY BIG THREE

(Continued from Page 1)

a single authority could be named up as critical.

The first surprise to Mr Bevin and his colleagues was succeeded after 24 hours by a series of searching questions on what the implications of the plan would be if it were adopted.

These implications, which Mr Bevin and Mr Acheson certainly discussed today, centre around such speculation as:

(1) Would the plan mean in practice the end of the Ruhr Authority?

How would it affect the security considerations linked up with the continued military occupation of Germany?

There are also questions connected with the implementation of decisions by the proposed authority.

The Schuman proposal, according to experts on French questions here, bears striking resemblance to ideas known to have been worked out by M. Jean Monnet, General Commissioner for France's reconstruction plan. But recent reports from Paris had not suggested that these ideas had been officially adopted.

It is also noted with interest that M. Schuman's declaration at one point states that the proposal is intended to reduce the tension of the cold war and even appears to leave the door open to Russian co-operation.

British experts, while not denying that the psychological impact of the French initiative at this moment may be considerable, are inclined to question its workability in practice.

MAXIMUM IMPACT

The reasons for the shock tactics employed by France in this new initiative seem to be as follows:

(1) The French Government decided that a public declaration would create the maximum impact on public opinion particularly in Germany and France, in favour of a revolutionary approach to one of the most difficult psychological problems between France and Germany.

(2) That a public declaration would ensure the discussion of the project at the three-Power meeting of the Foreign Ministers under the heading of the problem of closer

Buenos Aires Strikes Over

Buenos Aires, May 10.—Work in the port of Buenos Aires was normal today after three union stoppages—the maritime workers' three-day strike, the stevedores' five-day strike, and the port workers' resistance society's two-day strike.

All major strikes in the Argentine were ending at midnight tonight, when workers at the La Plata, Rosario and Zarate refrigerated meat-packing plants were to resume loading for Britain.

The Argentine Government has denounced the strikes.—Reuter.

AMERICAN APPROVAL

Mr Acheson, through the American Embassy, issued a statement tonight welcoming the French plan and saying that its objectives had long been favoured by the United States Government.

These were the furtherance of rapprochement between Germany and France and progress towards the economic integration of Western Europe.

"While it is obvious that analysis and final judgment regarding the proposals must await the availability of details, we recognise with sympathy and approval the significance and far-reaching intent of the French initiative," the Secretary of State's statement said.

When the three-Power talks start here tomorrow the Foreign Ministers will first meet for 30 minutes by themselves in a small room at Lancaster House.

Then they will enter the conference room to begin with their advisers one of the most significant international conferences since the war.

Almost every item they will survey during their three-day meeting has some bearing on relations between Russia and the West.

From the conference may emerge a grand allied strategy for fighting the cold war on a long-term basis.

Grand headings of the talks will be the implications of Russia's alliance with the new Communist China, the advance of Communism in South-East Asia, and the place of Germany in the unity of Europe.—Reuter.

Americans to be richer—in 1960

Pendleton, Oregon, May 10.—President Truman promised tonight that the American family's annual income can be raised to at least \$4,000 by 1960 if the whole country tries.

He said one out of four families now has an income of less than \$2,000 a year.

The President set a new 10-year goal here in his fifth major address of his trip by a special train to the Pacific Northwest.

Earlier at Pocatello, Idaho, Mr Truman told a station crowd gathered that he would order the use of the atomic bomb again "if I have to."

He also revealed that the government research has shown "real promise" that peacetime application of atomic energy can bring vast agricultural improvement in grain and livestock.

The President put in a strenuous day of more than a dozen rear platform talks at "whistle stops" in Idaho and Oregon on his "non-political" tour.

Confidential Talk

London, May 10.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told Parliament today that he had a short confidential talk with Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, when the latter was in London.

Mr A. R. Blackburn, Labour, had asked what consideration had the Prime Minister given to Mr Lie's proposal for a new approach to Russia on the control of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6, "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02, "Hill Parade"—The Voice of America; 6.30, La Demi-Heure Francophone (Studio); "Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra (BBC); 7.30, "Have a Go"—A Quiz Programme (BBC); 8.00, World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 8.15, Marching with the Regiment; 8.45, Sports Review by Bill Phillips (Studio); 9.00, "From the Editor's Desk" (London Relay); 9.15, Weather Report; 9.15, "Ring Up the Curtain"—BBC Theatre Orchestra (BBC); 9.30, Piano Recital by Susan Haugh (Studio); 10.15, "In My Library"—A Talk by Lord Samuel (BBC); 10.30, "Thursday Serenade"—A Programme of continuous music Arranged by Betty Brown; Radio News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report, World News and Home News from Britain (Recorded Relay); God Save the King; 11.30, Close Down.

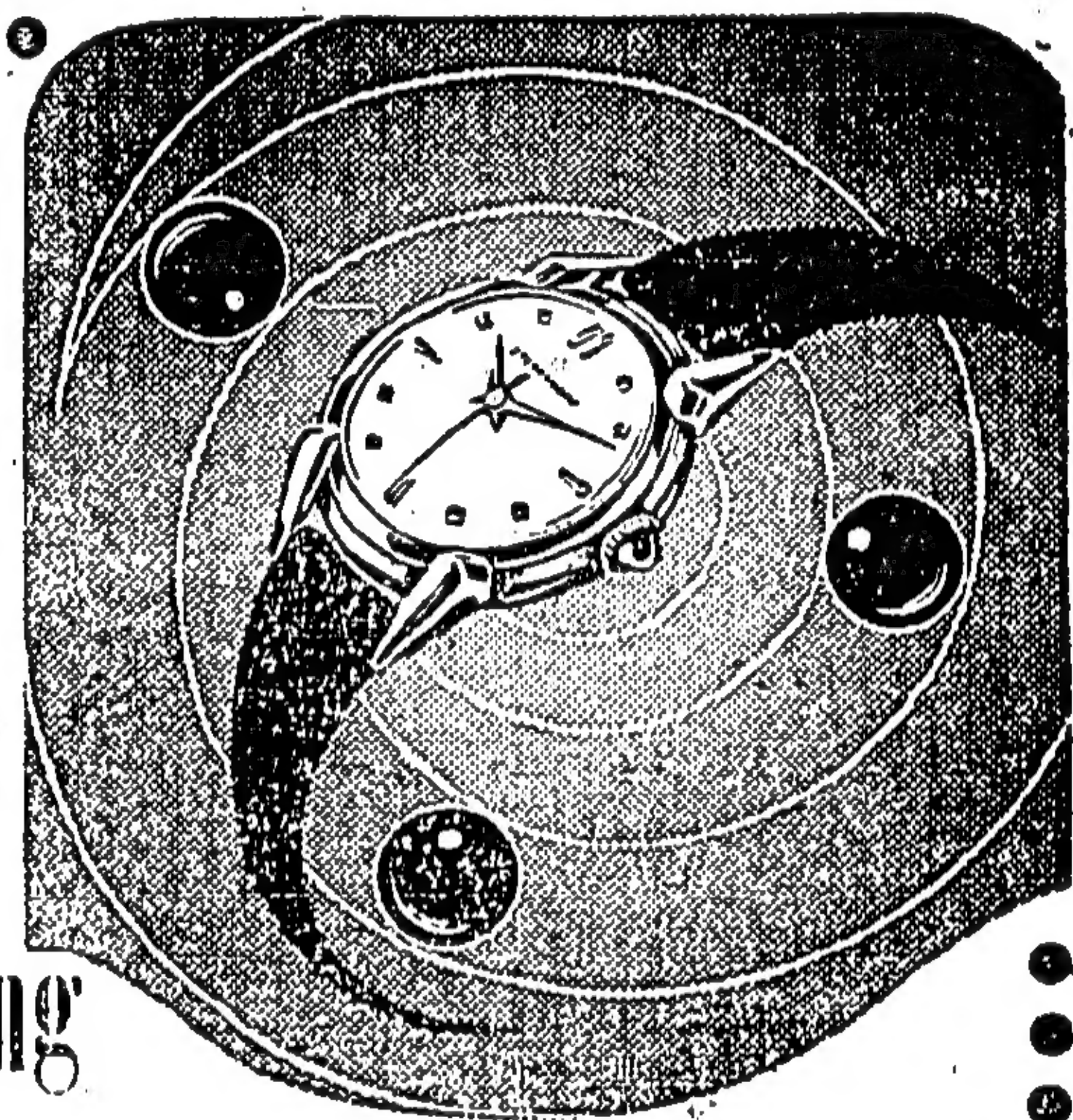
POLITICKING

He told his Pocatello audience that he would "come along later in the season and do a little politicking," tipping off plans for a possible intensive campaigning trip later in the year.

Mr Truman said here that the United States and the entire world can achieve great economic progress "if we follow wise policies that are for the benefit of all people and not just for special interests."

He said there has been tremendous economic growth during the last 10 years and outlined his goals for the future.—United Press.

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A watch that winds as you wear it and stays wound 40 hours after wearing!
ETERNA-MATIC — revolutionary in principle... exclusive in styling and perfection in time-keeping qualities.
ETERNA-MATIC — Look for this symbol on the dial.

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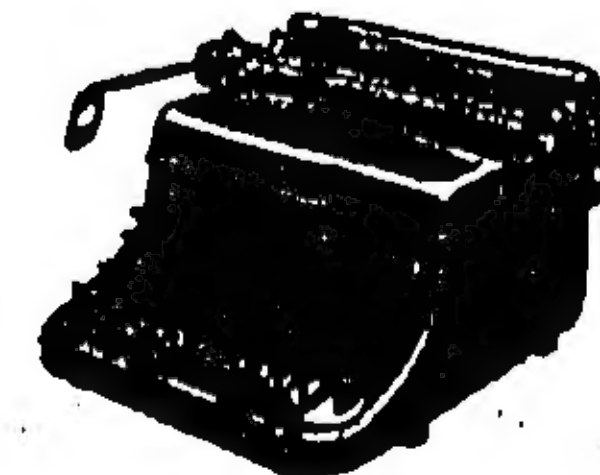
SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



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"I'm warning you, Lester—my mother is sure to ask what you got on your report card! Don't make it tough for me!"

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

